

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher.

It is Austria's Goritz that is gored.

The Germans have been obliged to bow away from them.

The Italians have begun to deliver telling blows on the Austrian frontier.

John M. Thurston was born in Montpelier but he lived to be a United States senator from Nebraska.

Must be John D. Rockefeller has got a little pin-money accumulated and can afford to put down the price of gasoline.

Facts multiply that the first Vermont Infantry at Eagle Pass is most fortunate in its commanding officer and also in its chaplain.

President Wilson is pushing his prestige right along when he names Justice Brandeis as one of the mediators over the Mexican imbroglio.

For a non-political gathering, the Vermont Federation of Labor was especially distinguished in being addressed by two of the three senatorial candidates in Vermont.

The Brattleboro Reformer's fourth linotype machine, just added to the office equipment, means that the down-state contemporary is making progress. We congratulate it on the evidence.

Among favorite German diversions is still to be included that of dropping bombs on English women and children. The Germans seem to get a great deal of satisfaction out of slaying a few non-combatants now and then.

The Turks are having a temporary run of good fortune in Armenia; but the entente allies can deal with Turkey any time they shall have settled a few scores with Germany and Austria. Turkey is a mere incident to the main thing.

BACK IN THE NEWSPAPER GAME.

Frank T. Parsons, sergeant-at-arms at the State House, gets back into the newspaper-making harness again. He has become editor and manager of the Northfield News, acting, as we presume, for the corporation recently formed with himself as one of the three subscribers, the others being Erval M. Whitney and Edward H. Deavitt. Mr. Parsons came to Vermont from Waterbury, Conn., and assumed the business manager's position on the Rutland Herald, which he filled for a few years. Latterly he had been serving acceptably as sergeant-at-arms at the State House; but the lure of the newspaper business apparently became too strong for him to resist and he has again joined the ranks. We understand that Mr. Parsons will divide his time between his work at Northfield and his official position at Montpelier. It is certain that Mr. Parsons will be able to give Northfield a good newspaper because he has had ample training in newspaper-making. For the time being Mrs. Fred N. Whitney, who turns over the management of the newspaper property to Mr. Parsons, will remain in the office and will assist in getting the new editor started in the work. For the past four and one-half years, or since the death of her husband, Mrs. Whitney has been carrying on the newspaper and she now feels the need of lessening the burden incident to a combined newspaper plant and job office. We should say that she has abundantly earned the respite which she will have because she took the property and conducted it satisfactorily without special training in newspaper management. The Northfield News was a good newspaper under Mr. Whitney; it continued to be under Mrs. Whitney; and we expect that it will maintain its prestige under Mr. Parsons. We salute the new editor.

GOMPER'S CLAIM ON UNION LABOR

It is easy to comprehend the hold which Samuel Gompers has on the trade unionists of the country, to understand why he has been elected year after year as president of the American Federation of Labor. There are three salient reasons for it. In the first place, he seems to be, and undoubtedly is, devoted wholeheartedly to the cause of the workingmen, to be willing to give the best that is in him for the advancement of their interests. Indeed, what man of conviction would not be devoted wholeheartedly after serving 26 years at a trade and then for many years in the executive councils of the labor movement? And we give Gompers credit for being a man of conviction. In the second place, Gompers is a tactician of skill and of wide experience; he has directed countless campaigns and he is a rather close student of human nature whether on his own side of the question or the other, advantages which make him extremely useful in carrying out the plans of the organized labor movement. In the third case, and finally, Gompers is an orator of no mean ability when he directs himself exclusively to the subject at hand and without digressions. He has many of the persuasive powers of the legal fraternity, which fraternity he apparently has not much use for. He has rather



Drop by drop they'll wet you thru.

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Boot Shop

good command of the oratorical tremolo stops which characterize the successful platform speaker and he is quick to catch the responsive note in his audience. Moreover, he knows how to appeal to the varied feelings and weaknesses of his hearers. In short, he is a commanding leader.

Considering these salient features, and there undoubtedly are other and minor characteristics, it is no wonder that Gompers has a strong hold on the leadership of the union labor movement in the United States.

CURRENT COMMENT

Vermont's Good Example.

The very successful meeting of the Greater Vermont association recently held at Montpelier, brought to the attention of the public in no uncertain way the value and importance of the boards of trade that have been cropping up all over the state during the past few years. They are proving schools for efficiency in working out in one way or another, so local needs demand, schemes for improvement and betterment. That the pace set for progress is beginning to tell was well illustrated in the quick and ready response at Montpelier, from widely scattered communities, to the call of the Greater Vermont association. With a live board of trade in every community in Vermont, doing its mite toward civic welfare or commercial betterment, a fine fighting unit for progress is created which becomes an efficient machine for public good under the leadership of the Greater Vermont association.

What Vermont has done and is doing is making its impress outside our borders and is the subject of favorable press comment.

The Union of Manchester, N. H., devotes a half column editorial complimentary to what it terms the astonishing growth, strength, and importance of Vermont's forward movement in development. The Union, after detailing at length what we are doing, says: "The Greater Vermont association is a very modest example of state organizations all over the country. If these organizations are as valuable to other states, why not in New Hampshire? The Union is firmly of the belief that the near future will witness tangible results of the revival and incorporation of the New Hampshire Board of Trade."—St. Albans Messenger.

Things That Cost Nothing.

It costs nothing to stand erect and breathe and walk properly.

It costs nothing to have fresh air in your home.

It costs nothing to masticate one's food thoroughly; this insures better digestion and less of the expensive, highly flavored food is consumed; money and health are saved.

It costs nothing to cleanse the teeth thoroughly after each meal. By so doing you may save not only dentists' bills, but surgeons' and doctors' bills.

It costs nothing to eat some crusty foods that give proper employment to the teeth and thus save dentists' bills.

It costs nothing to choose the kinds of food that the body needs.

It costs nothing to keep out of your body substances like alcohol that are known to be injurious.

It costs nothing to feed the mind with wholesome mental food instead of trash or morbid literature that easily decomposes and poisons your whole life.

With Ernie Shore and Carl Mays working as they have in Chicago it makes things obnoxious around the Red Sox camp.

TOOK A HAND
IN CLERKS' CASE

(Continued from first page.)

is no room for classes in Vermont, the governor said, and when he stated that a Europe of republics instead of monarchies would never have become embroiled in the present war, his words were received with loud acclaim.

The governor touched upon some of the extreme viewpoints of labor which came to the surface in Barre not long since and expressed his belief that such extremes are not being fostered by organizations like the state federation. He reiterated a statement made by him sometime ago that Vermont could well afford to stand still in the matter of population if an increase is to be made at the cost of lowering the standards of its citizenship. He was in favor of welcoming to the borders of the state all men who stand ready to support the highest type of citizenship and to set themselves to the task of upholding the traditions of her splendid past. As he sat down, after making a few remarks again for the courtesy extended him, he was warmly applauded.

Before calling upon President Gompers for remarks, the chair entertained a motion which would make Governor Gates an honorary member of the state federation. The motion was quickly seconded and carried without a dissenting vote.

In responding to address the convention for the second time in a day, President Gompers said he was not at all unfamiliar with Vermont's early record of achievement, nor was he unfamiliar with the record of occurrences in Barre more recently. Mr. Gompers said he was in hearty accord with the governor's stand against lowering the standards of citizenship, but added that organized labor in America is not responsible for the turbulent elements that represent the extreme. Men of this type, he said, are brought here or induced to come to America for private profit and gain. Labor cannot choose its shopmates and must make the best of whatever falls to its lot. He said he was glad to learn that a better understanding of organized labor's ideals had become evident among certain ones. The speaker declared that the labor movement is one of the most altruistic movements in the history of the world and that it must be conducted on a broad plane to fulfill its mission. Mr. Gompers was frequently interrupted by applause and the doctrine he enunciated evidently met with favor on all sides.

The afternoon's business included a resolution instructing the legislative committee to introduce a bill in the coming session whereby stationary engineers and firemen must be licensed. Another resolution from the committee on organization called attention to certain needs in the Hardwick granite fields. Reports of the auditing and credentials committees were accepted without dissent.

BIG MASS MEETING

Open Session at Opera House Addressed by Gompers.

To the stirring strains of "Hail to the Chief" by the Barre Citizens' band, President Gompers, on the veranda of Hotel Barre last evening acknowledged an official greeting from the assembled delegates and many professional and business men as well as a crowd of union men who joined the musicians in their serenade. It was a spontaneous greeting and a part of the evening's program that formed an admirable substitute for the parade that had to be postponed on account of unfavorable weather conditions. The bandmen presented an unusually fine appearance as they marched up North Main street and the music they discoursed was of a quality to make most of the folks assembled on the sidewalks and sharing with them the right to march along on the evening sign for the good old day when Barre's major band was doing business regularly in its own stand.

It was a fine piece of forethought on the part of the local committee in enlisting the aid of the band and from its beginning to the end the little chapter in the doings of the past three days formed a real tribute to the great labor leader. Mr. Gompers and his party reviewed the serenade and manifestation and acknowledged the tribute gracefully. Afterward the speaker, who had been in the opera house and continued its concert in the gallery while a crowd of nearly 800 people was being seated. The audience was on its toes when the band began playing "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and there was a big show of spirit when the A. F. of L. president and others marched across the proscenium. Fred W. Sutor, president of the state federation and secretary of the international quarry workers, was the chairman of the meeting and others seated on the stage with the speaker were: Collis Lovely, vice-president of the boot and shoe workers; Secretary Alex. Irouside, Nelson A. Malmgren of Rutland, treasurer of the state branch; Patrick Cadmore of Belows Falls, Angus McDonald and J. T. Callaghan.

Chairman Sutor introduced as the first speaker, Mr. Lovely, who graciously retired in favor of Mr. Gompers after paying a warm tribute to his leader in organized labor. In the brief space allotted him, he spoke of the union label with special reference to its origin and influence. He credited the cigarmakers of San Francisco with issuing the first label back in 1870 for the purpose of distinguishing smokers an earmark to distinguish the difference between cigars made by white labor and Chinese labor. The label, he declared, has stood between fair conditions and high wages and unfair conditions and low wages. When Missouri cigarmakers later stood out for the red label as against the white label as a distinguishing mark of union-made cigars, both factions compromised on the third color of the national flag, blue. The union label had small beginnings, but its significance is growing yearly.

Prolonged applause greeted President Gompers as he arose to speak. Something about his manner of address seemed to electrify the audience and as he warmed into his speech his well known personal magnetism became more and more effective. Seldom has a public speaker appearing before a Barre audience received a more whole-souled reception than that accorded the leader of organized labor in America. Mr. Gompers took to himself the task of answering some of the criticism leveled at labor and then developed his theme into a narrative of what the organization has accomplished in the past and aims to achieve in the future. His statement of the Gompers-Carrara correspondence, which forms a part of the history that is in the making, was well received and among the most skeptical, there could have remained little more than a lingering doubt, if any doubt, of the part that

labor's representatives played in averting war with Mexico in the past two months.

Said the speaker in part: "Twenty years ago or thereabouts I visited Barre for the first time. The wonderful and gratifying changes that I see on the occasion of this visit are to me most significant, significant, may I say, of the rapid strides that organized labor has made in America. To be with you here to-night is a real pleasure and I count myself peculiarly fortunate in being able to accept the generous invitation of your committee."

"In the first place I am going to disabuse your minds of any suspicion that I am a great man (referring to a complimentary reference made by the chairman). What has been said I prefer to describe as a tribute to the great labor movement in America and not to any personality connected therewith. We are all doing our level best for the uplift of the masses and what better measure of success can be expected? It is strange, but true, nevertheless, that of the many groups, labor is the only one to be judged by the comparatively few who go wrong within its fold. A minister may go wrong, but the cloth is not judged by his shortcomings. A doctor may make a mistake, but who shall judge harshly of the profession because he was derelict in his duty. And so on in other groups. But if a laboring man stray from the beaten path of righteousness, the whole type is stigmatized by the same characterization of the man who went wrong. Mayhap I speak with seeming egotism, but let me say here and now that taken as a type, you will find laboring men measuring well up over the average every time."

"Prejudices of all time are the obstacles we encounter. In the days of long ago men subdued other men by warlike weapons that were also used for labor. To put in the hands of the conquered the instruments of labor was to equip them with the weapons of warfare. Hence, to conquer was to kill. Times changed and the weapons that were used for warfare were not the instruments of toil and the conquerors became more humanitarian. And yet all through the ages the workers have been in the mass and the exalted few have been the shirkers. And the women, without whose services the race must have perished, were placed among the lower classes. Many say that the American workingmen, instead of organizing into working bodies, have lost in the individualism. Man would gladly assert himself if he had the opportunity, but in this day of concentration and specialization what chance has a man for asserting himself as an individual? Under modern conditions he is stripped of his individuality. The moment he enters an industry he loses his personality. He is a mere cog in the machinery of piece work and the moment he slips he is relegated to the scrap heap. The secret lies here. The individuality that the American workingman has lost in the concentration of capital and industry he has regained in organization, when he is so organized as to present a solid front to the employer. Antagonism is expressed in various ways because he is organized. Who is not organizing to-day? The lawyer, the minister in his county and state associations, organization in government, organization everywhere."

"Where would our republic have 'got off' as the saying goes, 50 years ago, if it had not been officially organized to counteract the efforts on the part of several states to leave the union? Organization is expressed in our chambers of commerce and our boards of trade. Probably you have one or the other in Barre and to a good purpose. If employers find it necessary to organize to protect their interests, why is it not even more essential that workers should so organize to protect the only thing they own, their power to labor?"

"They say we are selfish and never move unless it is to promote our own selfish interests. In answer to that, let me say that there never was a move made by organized labor that did not benefit all members of any trade, organized or unorganized." Whereupon, the speaker gave several graphic instances to bear out his contention. Going no farther back than the strike of New York garment workers, he declared that thousands and thousands of unorganized workers are benefiting by the conditions imposed by the organization in bringing the employers to terms. Again he cited the street car employees in New York, many of them unorganized, who are to know, now, what it is to receive fair compensation for a fair day's work. In words that were nothing if not thrilling, the speaker told of the bringing of relief to thousands of tenement women workers who never knew of organization until the strike came.

"That's of the men and women of labor," said President Gompers. He went on to relate epochal chapters in the history of labor's struggle for recognition in the industrial fields of America. Chapters that centered around the contentions struggle in the coal fields, in the cigar-making trade and in the boot and shoe factories. He gave his hearers the benefit of first-hand information concerning the inner workings of conferences bearing on the situation in the field of Pennsylvania. He referred to the situation in the granite industry, of what organized labor has achieved in the way of lowering the tuberculosis mortality by the elimination of man-killing machines. If it hadn't been for men of the older generation in Barre unionism, he said, the death rate would be even higher than it is to-day.

Turning to the charge that labor's cry, like that of the Turkish beggar, is "More, more," Mr. Gompers said that everybody in business and out is outside more. The manufacturer wants more, so does the lowest laborer in his employ. The working people want more, he continued, and if he read the signs aright they are going to get more. Touching on the possibility of a financial depression after the European war, he scorned any proposal that would reduce wages in order to tide America through another panic. He referred to the fact that the moment of the theory that a wage reduction helps matters and gave a bit of history connected with the panic of 1907, when he bitterly opposed the suggestion that a start be made by reducing the wages of the workers. Latterly, he spoke in measured tones of our relations with Mexico and expressed his belief that action of the right kind had averted strife.

The Merchants and the Clerks.

During the course of his address, Mr. Gompers directed his words for a brief time to the trouble between the merchants and the clerks of Barre, declaring that he regretted the situation very much. He said that during the day he had read the two propositions, the one submitted by the clerks and the other by the merchants, and he then attacked the proposition that clerks

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 them at . . . 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50 up
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SILK HOSIERY—For a few days at this price, all Black, also White. Compare them with other makes. Sale price, per pair33c

NEW HAND BAGS—Special at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 up

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THE VAUGHAN STORE

VERMONTERS IN MANŒUVRE

Hiked 10 Miles on Rio Grande—The Operation Described.

Editor, Times:

I again write you to let you know what is taking place in Eagle Pass, Tex. It still continues to be hot. We went this Aug. 5 for a 10-mile hike on the Del Rio road. This is a good road. We were assuming that an enemy was located in a ranch 18 miles away, having a large stock of supplies, and that we were to be attacked from the river side.

Companies E, F, G and H were advance guards, protecting the main body. Company taking the point. It was a very impressive sight to see. The line of troops extended for over a mile; also wagons. The Vermont boys were first in the line with their wagons; the came the first and second Kansas; behind them came the Maryland boys. The Vermont boys were in great spirits; they whistled and sang almost all the way out and back. Only one man fell out. He was from F company, he having been kicked by a mule a few days before.

fore. We were given a half-hour rest after we hiked five miles.

We passed two large coal mines, one of them 300 feet deep, each having a small village around the mine. The houses of the miners did not look very nice, as they are all huddled together and nothing but sand and sagebrush around them. We left camp at 8 o'clock and returned to camp at 11:50 o'clock. We stayed in quarters all afternoon resting up. We are on guard to-night.

There have been a few promotions in the company. Sergeant McDonald (Archie) was made supply sergeant and Sergeant McDonald and Sergeant James Wood was made mess sergeant. Corporals McDonald (John), Wells and Glencoe were made sergeants and Privates Lovely and Edward were made corporals. Well, will close now; will write more later. I remain

Sincerely yours,

Corporal A. G. Edwards,

Co. H, 1st Vt. Int.

Eagle, Pass, Tex.

Special sale wash goods at Vaughan's.



Scene from "The Battle Cry of Peace," Park Theatre, Friday and Saturday, twice daily, matinee 2:15, evening 8. Seats now on sale at box office. All seats reserved. Matinee, balcony 15c, orchestra 25c; evening, balcony 25c, orchestra 35c and 50c.

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with
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